2: Schapera E-4, 5 (no date) 1930
FX13 Hottentot FX13
Bushmen FX10

B 142 147

may occasionally be seen in the men also. Strongly-marked steatopygia is not very frequent, however, and in spite of the many statements to the contrary it cannot be regarded as a racial peculiarity. Fritsch, indeed, and other acute observers even look upon the occurrence of steatopygia in Bushwomen as indicating the presence of Hottentot blood. However this may be, it is certain that steatopygia is not as prominent a feature of Bushwomen as is sometimes asserted. In the Northern Bushwomen it seldom occurs.

The breasts in young girls are small and conical, with well-marked nipples; after puberty they become somewhat pendulous, and in the older women who have given birth to several children they hang very low and are often in an extremely shrivelled condition. The genital organs are notable for a frequent hypertrophy of the labia minora—the so-called "Hottentot apron"—which are sometimes considerably elongated, and may project as much as 10 cm. beyond the rima pudendi. This appears to be a physiological feature, and not artificially produced by manipulation, as has sometimes been suggested. It is found in the Northern tribes also, but is not peculiar to Bushwomen, since it is common among the Hottentots as well as among various East African peoples.

B 142 141

It will be seen from this description that all the Bushmen are on the whole fundamentally of the same physical type, although the Northern tribes vary in certain features from the Southern. It is impossible to draw any clear-cut line of distinction between the different tribes. There is rather a continuous gradation of characters, the type gradually becoming more impure the further north and east we go. The general tendency is for the Northern Bushmen to be taller, often considerably taller, than their Southern relatives; they have a darker colour, and better muscular development, relatively narrower and higher heads and faces, and show certain negroid characteristics in their facial features and bodily build. These divergent tendencies, it is evident, are the result of racial intermixture with other peoples, principally Bantu negroids; and the process of intermixture is still continuing. Seiner's designation of these Northern tribes as "Bantued Bushmen" is well founded, and there can be no doubt that they are all by now to some extent at least a hybrid people as far as physical characters are concerned.

Hottentots

H 141 142

The Hottentots resemble the Southern Bushmen very closely in appearance. It is only in stature and shape of the head that significant

2: Schapera E-4, 5 (no date) 1930
FX13 Hottentot FX13

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differences between the two peoples can be detected. Amongst themselves the Hottentots vary but slightly, save, of course, where there has been much recent intermixture with other peoples. Among the Korana, for instance, who have absorbed a good deal of Bantu blood, one may often notice individuals who differ from the normal Hottentot type in being of a darker complexion and in having a greater development of hair on the head and face, coarser features and broader noses. But in pure-blooded Hottentots the physical type is on the whole fairly uniform in all the divisions. The following description may therefore be regarded as a general survey of those characters which can be looked upon as common to all people of the normal Hottentot type.[1]

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In stature they are mostly of medium height. The fullest series of measurements are those given by Schultze for the Naman. He found that in 73 men the mean height was 162·4 cm., although the individual statures ranged from a minimum of 150·5 cm. to a maximum of 176·3 cm.; while in 27 women the mean was 149·7 cm. (min. 135·3, max. 162·3). The measurements recorded by other writers and of other groups of Hottentots correspond closely with these figures. The Hottentots thus appear to be appreciably taller than the Cape Bushmen, but only slightly taller than the North-Western Bushmen; while, on the other hand, they are on the whole somewhat smaller than the North-Eastern Bushmen.

Their skin colour is predominantly a light brownish-yellow, somewhat lighter in some cases than even in the Cape Bushmen. The skin itself is dry, and on the whole has little adipose tissue; it also displays the same propensity to fold as in the case of the Bushmen. In young people it is drawn smoothly over the muscles and bones, and has a certain pleasing and taut appearance. But in adults, and in particular in women who have borne children, its appearance is completely changed: the skin of the abdomen becomes flabby, and deep wrinkles readily form there, on the chest and on the face. There is little hair on the body; the arm-pits, pubes, and other parts are very sparsely covered with it, while the beard and moustache in men are only feebly developed. The hair is black and short, and has the same "pepper-corn" formation which characterizes the Bushmen. It rarely turns

[1] The most exhaustive analysis of the physical characters of the Hottentots is found in the volumes by L. Schultze, *Zur Kenntnis der Körper der Hottentotten und Buschmänner*, 1908, esp. pp. 140–88. Of the earlier works the most important are Fritsch, *Die Eingeborenen Südafrikas*, pp. 400–90 *et passim*, and R. Fischer, *Die Hottentotten-Kolonie*, Jena, 1913, esp. pp. 67–134 *passim*.

2: Schapera E-4, 5 (no date) 1930
FX13 Hottentot FX13
Bushmen FX 10

H
142 grey before about the sixtieth year, but baldness is rare, even in extreme old age.

BH
141 The head on the whole is long, narrow, and low—appreciably longer than in the Cape Bushmen, and slightly narrower and higher as well. This is best illustrated in the figures given by Schultze. In the 73 Hottentot (Nama) men measured by him, the mean maximum length of the head was 192 mm., the breadth 140 mm., and the height 116 mm., while in the 14 Bushmen (mostly from the Southern Kalahari) whose measurements he also records the corresponding dimensions were 187 mm., 142 mm., and 113 mm. The mean cephalic index of the Hottentots was 72·9 (max. 78·5, min. 67·1), and that of the Bushmen 75·8 (max. 78·2, min. 72·9); and whereas 57 per cent of the Bushmen were mesocephalic, the remaining 43 per cent being dolicocephalic, only 15 per cent of the Hottentots were mesocephalic, the remaining 85 per cent being dolicocephalic and hyperdolicocephalic. The length-height (altitudinal) index was the same in both cases, 60·3 (orthocephalic); but the lower height of the Bushman head is here neutralized by its smaller length. In the breadth-height index, on the other hand, the difference in the shape of the head is again apparent. The average in Hottentots is 82·8, that in Bushmen 79·5. It was found by Schultze that the form of the head in the Hottentots tends to alter in that, with higher stature, the head on the whole becomes longer and not broader (i.e. more dolicocephalic), and also higher (i.e. more orthocephalic). It will be noticed that the variations in shape of the Hottentot head as a whole from that of the Bushmen lie in the same direction. They may therefore possibly be correlated with the increased stature of the Hottentots as compared with the Cape Bushmen.

The face in the Hottentots is low and flat, but slightly longer and narrower in proportion than that of the Bushmen, and somewhat different in appearance. The forehead is low and narrow, but the cheekbones are high and prominent, and with the relatively narrower lower jaw and pointed, retreating chin give a triangular outline to the face. The nose is short and extremely broad, although slightly narrower in proportion than the Bushman nose: the nasal index is 100, while that of the Bushmen is 115. Both, however, are markedly platyrrhine. The bridge is very low, the nostrils wide and directed forwards. The eyes, especially in young people, have the same peculiar fold of the upper eyelid and very narrow opening which characterize the eyes of the Bushmen. The iris is also dark brown. The ear is

2: Schapera E-4, 5 (no date) 1930
FX13 Hottentot FX13
Bushmen FX10

somewhat larger than in Bushmen, and while it does not display the same well-marked peculiarities as the Southern Bushman ear is, on the whole, strongly reminiscent of it, especially in shape and in the well-rolled helix. There is generally a moderate lobe, although occasionally the ear is lobeless, as in pure-blooded Bushmen. The lips are thin, the mucous membrane everted, and there is the same convexity of the upper lip as in the Bushmen. The lips project considerably, the lower slightly beyond the upper, giving the mouth a snout-like appearance, which may also be noticed in some of the Bushmen. This projection of the lips easily conveys the impression of great prognathism, owing to the flatness of the nose and the retreating chin; but actually the degree of prognathism is slight, although greater than in the Cape Bushmen.

In build there is also a great similarity between Hottentots and Bushmen. The bodies of the Hottentots are slender, and the limbs very slight; good muscular development is rare, the muscles generally being thin and cord-like. The legs are rather long in proportion to the trunk, while the arms, again, are short; the hands and feet are small and narrow, like those of the Bushmen. The hips project but little, and the protuberant belly seen in the Southern Bushmen does not occur to the same extent, although it is also often found in small children. The buttocks are small, but may appear prominent owing to the strong inclination of the pelvis and the hollow back, features already noted in the Bushmen as well. The horizontal position of the penis found in pure-blooded Bushmen is occasionally seen in the Hottentots, but is comparatively rare.

The breasts of the girls, like those of the Bushmen girls, are proportionately small and conical, with projecting nipples; but in mature women they become quite limp, and hang flat against the body. Steatopygia is far more common and more pronounced than in Bushwomen; it is found in the women of all the Hottentot tribes, although it tends to disappear where there is any great degree of intermixture with other peoples. Elongation of the labia minora is also very often found as a physiological feature. Although this cannot be regarded as a racial peculiarity, the fact is noteworthy that it occurs far more frequently in Khoisan women than in the women of any of the other South African peoples.

Relationship Between Bushmen and Hottentots

The Hottentots and Bushmen are so much alike in physical characters and so distinct in appearance from the other inhabitants of

2: Schapera E-4, 5 (no date) 1930
FX13 Hottentot FX13
Bushmen FX10

B H 144 141 142

South Africa that we cannot but look upon these two peoples as very closely allied in race. Both the Cape Bushmen and the Hottentots have a brownish-yellow skin colour; black, spiral, sparsely-distributed hair; low heads and faces, broad flat noses with low bridges, widely separated eyes with narrow openings and a strong development of the upper lid; steatopygia and elongation of the labia minora. The Hottentots, however, are taller; their heads are larger in length and height, and prevalently dolicocephalic; their faces slightly longer and more prognathous, and their noses slightly narrower; while steatopygia is also more common.

Now it has already been shown that the more northerly Bushmen are taller and darker than the Cape Bushmen, and that their heads tend to be longer and higher and proportionately narrower, while they have also a higher degree of prognathism. These divergencies, we have seen, are obviously the result of intermixture with other peoples, principally of negroid (Bantu) stock. In the Hottentots the differences from the Cape Bushmen in stature and the shape of the head are of the same nature as those found in the Northern Bushmen. On the other hand, they have the same skin colour as the Cape Bushmen, and certain peculiarities, such as steatopygia, which are more pronounced in them than even in the Bushmen, and which seldom occur in the Northern Bushmen.

S H 144 141

In view of the comparative evidence afforded by the Northern Bushmen, it seems that we must look upon the Hottentots also as people of Bushman stock who have been influenced in physical characters by intermixture with some other racial group. The prevalent theory, as already mentioned, is that this new component was derived from the light-skinned Hamitic stock. Shrubsall, however, working upon skeletal material alone, maintains that this theory is untenable, and that the new element in the composition of the Hottentots must have been of Bantu stock. "The appearance of the Hottentot skulls," he says, "in no way suggests any marked intermediate characters between those of Bushmen and of any more Hamitic race, while in the features in which they differ from the Bush crania they certainly resemble negroes . . . When the distribution of the various cranial and facial indices is compared it may be seen that the Hottentot in almost every case is intermediate between the Bushmen and the Bantu negroes . . . It can be shown that while the Hottentot measurements are in some respects intermediate between those of Bushmen and of Hamites, they are more nearly intermediate between the

2: Schapera E-4, 5 (no date) 1930
FX13 Hottentot FX13
Bushmen FX 10

Bushmen and the Bantu, and where they show this least they resemble the Sudanese negro more than the Hamite."[1]

The fact that the Northern Bushmen, who have unquestionably been affected by racial intermixture with the Bantu, tend to diverge from the Cape Bushmen in the same cranial features as do the Hottentots might seem to support this view. On the other hand, these Northern Bushmen have also acquired a darker skin colour, while the Hottentots are as light in colour as the Cape Bushmen; and, again, as von Luschan has shown, occasionally one finds facial features in the Hottentots which are strongly reminiscent of the Hamitic type, and can only be regarded as reversions to it (cf. Plate V).[2] Schultze also comments upon the same fact, and shows that in several of the men whose physical characters he investigated statures well above the mean were combined with long faces and narrow noses, features indicative of Hamitic influence.[3] Moreover, although such evidence cannot be adduced as conclusive in a discussion of purely racial origins, it is surely not without some bearing upon this question that the languages of the Hottentots present affinities to those of the Hamitic language family, and that their cattle and sheep are of the breeds associated in Africa with Hamitic culture.

The craniological evidence is opposed to the conclusion that the Hottentots are a true Bushman-Hamitic cross without a negro element; but the other factors noted suggest that some Hamitic element at least must have entered into the composition of the Hottentots. In this connection it must be mentioned that the Bantu themselves are negroes who have been affected to some extent by Hamitic admixture. Consequently the resemblance in cranial characters between the Hottentots and the Northern Bushmen need not necessarily argue against the presence of Hamitic blood in the former. It seems reasonable, therefore, to assume that the Hottentots may represent a mixture of people of Bushman stock with both Hamites and negroes, or perhaps with an earlier mixture of the two latter stocks having a predominantly Hamitic culture. The fact that the racially pure Hottentots now vary but slightly amongst themselves suggests that this intermixture which gave rise to them is of very long standing, and hence probably originated before they came into South Africa.

[1] F. C. Shrubsall, "The Pygmy and Negro Races of Africa," *Journal* (January–June), p. [illegible].
[2] "Hamitische Typen," in C. Meinhof, *Die Sprachen der Hamiten*, 1912, pp. 252–9.
[3] *Op. cit.*, p. 103.

5: Vedder M-5 (ca. 1910) 1928
FX13 Hottentot FX13
Nama

THE NAMA.

I. Physical and Mental Characteristics.

101 1. The Nama nation lives in South West Africa. Its principal seats are in the territory between the Orange and the Swakop rivers. Ethnographically it forms a portion of the Hottentots, once a nomad people consisting of many tribes which wandered over the broad plains of Southern Africa before the arrival and expansion of the Europeans.

• 141 2. The Nama are mostly of medium height. Some of them attain a height of 1.70 m., which is the reason for the observation made in old reports that the Nama are a tall race compared with the Hottentots of the Cape. Their general height, however, varies from 1.50-1.65 m. Members of both sexes are frequently met with, however, who are less than 1.50 m. in height.

142 3. The colour of their skin is remarkably light. A light-skinned people among the dark races of Africa is in itself an enigma and leads one to the conception that the Nama migrated with other Hottentot tribes from Northern Africa in prehistoric times. This view gains in probability in the light of linguistic research and is supported by old legends.

The colour of the skin, which on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet, is hardly different from that of European races, may be described as pale yellow, tinged, particularly in the case of the old tribe of the Red Nation, with a red undertone. Over the spine there is a darker patch. The membranes of the lips are a pale dull red.

141 142 4. The skull is of peculiar shape. The narrow forehead, which is usually slightly arched, has no bumps. The back of the head is more or less arched and never flat. The cheek-bones are prominent. The receding chin is pointed. The prominent cheekbones and pointed chin give the face an almost triangular appearance, especially in the case of elderly people, whose rounded cheeks have been superseded by numerous wrinkles. The root of the nose hardly protrudes, the bridge has the appearance of having been pressed back and ends in a flat, broad snub nose, the openings of which are clearly visible.

142 5. The prominent cheekbones and the flattened bridge of the nose cause the eye-lids to seem slanted. The glaring sun of the country and the frequent lack of vegetation force the awake muscles to contract, causing the eyes to blink and this counteracts the impression of slant-eyes. The iris is always

142 dark brown and shows no distinct patches caused by veins as is the case with the brown eyes of the European. The white of the eye frequently has a tone emerging into dirty yellow.

6. The prognathism of the jaws which is conspicuous in almost all of them, is frequently accentuated by thick, protruding lips. Thick lips are, however, not the rule with all of them. The teeth are often of exceeding whiteness and regularity, but in the case of elderly people they are frequently prematurely decayed or lost.

7. The ears are mostly small, the lobe of the ear either wholly or partly joined. I have never observed a Darwinian tip. Most remarkable, however, is the variety of ear-shells, for I have observed ear-shells which were almost devoid of cartilage while the cartilage of others was so strong that it was very difficult to bend the ear.

8. The hair of the head is black, short and woolly. When not combed the hair has the appearance of being gathered into small tufts. It was on account of this that the Hottentots were given the name of "peperkop," since the woolly, fine and frizzy hair reminds one of pepper-corns. The hair rarely turns grey before the 60th or 70th year, and it is the rarest thing to meet an old Nama with wholly white hair. The armpits and other portions of the body are very sparsely covered.

147 9. With the exception in the limbs, there is a peculiar propensity to adipose tissue. In young people of both sexes there is a regular distribution of fat, which gives the skin a certain pleasing and taut appearance; but the appearance of elderly men, and particularly women who have had one or more children, is completely changed. The skin of the stomach becomes flabby and the skin gives the impression of being loosely hung over the muscular system, as if it has not been able to contract upon the disappearance of the fat. The stomach skin, later the chest, is then covered with innumerable wrinkles, until at last the face too reveals countless wrinkles.

During this period of redistribution of fat, steatopyge sets in with many women, which is apparently a hypertrophy of the fat over the coccygeal muscles. Not all women have this accretion of fat, which to the Nama is the ideal of beauty; but it is estimated that about 10 per cent. of the Nama women attain to this ideal. Some men of advanced age, strange to say, also reveal distinct steatopyge.

141 10. The hands and feet of men and women are of exceeding daintiness, and this daintiness is surpassed only by the Bushmen. Europeans certainly do not rival them. A number of these physical peculiarities indicate that the Nama are to all probability not a pure race, and that in past centuries there has been a considerable admixture of Bushmen blood.

12: Maingard D-5 (1931-1932) 1932
FX13 Hottentot FX13
Korana

the Korana as such, Australoid features being widely distributed throughout South African tribes, as Allen himself, Dart and others have shown (cf. Grootfontein "Bush" skull and the Snyderskraal skull mentioned in Allen's paper). 127

The data tabulated here (vide table) are from measurements made on living Korana of the Links tribe, taken according to directions contained in Stibbe (33) and Drennan (11). I have appended Fritsch's measurements and some figures from Shrubsall for comparison. My results differ somewhat from Fritsch's, possibly owing to the fact that his are from the skeleton and not the living subject, or more probably because they are drawn from another tribe—the Boskof Korana. But as neither Fritsch nor Shrubsall make any attempt to show that their material is of undoubted Korana origin I do not know how far such comparison is valid.

Out of the score of adult Korana we found, eleven were actually measured—of the eleven subjects examined, seven are, as far as we know, of "pure" Korana parentage, two are of mixed Griqua-Korana, one of Korana-Bechuana, and one of Nama-Korana descent. No. 2 is a supposed Korana skull, which I was enabled to measure through the kind offices of the Rev. H. R. Higgs of Bloemhof, from Schweizer-Reineke, one of the last strongholds of the Korana. A study of the data given here reveals that the subjects examined, while not conforming to our definition of a typical "Hottentot" yet share certain features in common. Thus the cephalic index shows mesaticephaly bordering on dolichocephaly, three (Nos. 5, 7, and 13) of them are actually on the dolichocephalic side. Nos. 5 and 7 are "pure," No. 13 being of mixed descent. It will be noticed that No. 9, of Griqua-Korana parentage has a high cephalic index. 127 191

The cranial height index (length-height index) is more variable. Most of those examined were orthocephalic, one (No. 1) chamaecephalic, and three (Nos. 6, 10 and 11), all "pure" Korana, were hypsicephalic individuals. (Nos. 6 and 11) were, as we have seen, not so characteristically "Bush" in their physiognomy, and also show some slight differences from the others in skeletal characteristics, e.g. the greater cranial capacity consequent on the larger dimensions of the head, the presence of a supra-orbital torus in the man, and their greater stature as compared with the other members of their group. These divergences may be Bushmanoid or Australoid affinities, but we are scarcely justified in thus describing them until after further investigation. The upper facial index is uniformly chamaeprosopic. 161

12: Maingard D-5 (1931-1932) 1932
FX13 Hottentot FX13
Korana

Owing to practical difficulties of measurement the nasal index is seen to vary over a wide range but is definitely platyrrhine in all but three cases, (Nos. 6, 8 and 9), one of whom is of mixed descent. Cranial capacities were calculated by means of the Lee-Pearson formula corrected by the addition of 200 cc. (Drennan op. cit.) The figures obtained show a relatively low capacity, all were microcephalic, except the two largest (Nos. 6 and 11), which were mesocephalic. In stature the Links individuals are short, the tallest not exceeding 5' 6" in height, the average for the group is about 5' 3". The Intermembral index was calculated from direct limb measurements. Indices ranging between 72.1 and 87.5 were obtained for Links. Such results in the Korana are remarkable, for, according to Drennan (11), this index in the human race does not go higher than 83, the index for the Pygmy, and in the Bushman it only reaches 87.

To sum up, we may say that, according to this material, the average Links Korana of to-day is a mesaticephalic, microcephalic, platyrrhine, orthocephalic, chamaeprosopic individual, of short stature and fairly dark complexion. He shows little prognathism or eversion of the lips. In fact he is essentially the same in form and features as the type we have learnt to call the " Bush type."

This short resumé of the chief physical features of the Links group should be contrasted with Shrubsall's description of the " typical Hottentot " skull—" a true Hottentot skull may be briefly described as dolichocrotaphic, akrocephalic, leptoprosopic, mesosome, platyrrhine, and leptostaphyline " (33).

If Shrubsall's " Hottentot " standard is to be accepted, it follows that these Links Korana, in spite of the fact that they are Hottentots, are anatomically speaking not Hottentots, but are Bushmen.

The position we have reached then is this :—that in the published work of the three earlier writers on the physical anthropology of the Korana, there is nothing to show that their material was of unquestionable Korana origin.

Hence investigation of persons or skeletal material of definitely known Korana origin is necessary to discover what the skeletal characters of the Korana really are. We know from the historical evidence that the modern Korana are extremely hottentotised. They nevertheless did, and some of them still do, possess typical " Hottentot " features as defined above. The typical " Hottentot " features persisted in one woman seen at Bloemhof, whom I was unable to measure. She was so like a subject

ANTHROPOMETRICAL TABLE

No. and Sex	Tribe, district and race	Head			Face			Nose		Limbs		Stature	Indices					Cranial capacity
		L.	B.	Auricular height	Bizygomatic breadth	Upper facial height	Total height	L.	B.	Humerus	Femur	Total height (centimetres)	Cephalic	Upper facial	Cranio-facial height	Nasal	Orbito-nasal	
1 ♂	NoK	19.3	14.9	11.3	13.2	4.25	10.3	3.1	2.8	—	—	1647	76.5	40	33	122	—	1290
2 ♀	KJ	17.5	13.3	10.7	13.0	3.85	9.08	4.2	2.7	—	—	—	74.3	42	62	64		1175
3 ♂	KoB	19.1	14.98	12.0	12.9	4.7	9.85	3.9	2.9	60.35	84.35	1549	78	36	63	100	82.3	1322
4 ♂	K	19.2	13.00	12.2	13.8	4.7	9.6	3.9	4.3	79.30	91.25	1671	78	34	63	110	87.5	1342
5 ♂	K	19.35	14.5	11.9	13.5	5.30	8.9	4.2	4.3	73.25	92.25	1571	75	40	60	107	79.4	1343
6 ♂	K	19.4	14.9	12.4	12.9	5.7	11.2	4.4	4.0	69.00	93.50	1616	77	44	64	91	73.7	1369
7 ♂	K	19.4	14.6	11.2	13.35	5.1	10.1	3.9	4.3	71.50	93.00	1567	75	38	60	108	76.9	1347
8 ♂	K	19.3	14.9	11.7	13.4	5.5	10.5	4.2	3.65	63.15	84.70	1466	77	41	61	87	75.0	1303
9 ♂	GoK	19.1	15.5	11.45	13.8	5.7	10.85	4.5	3.6	70.75	97.75	1547	81	41	60	76	80.6	
10 ♀	K	18.6	14.6	12.4	12.95	4.8	9.9	3.5	4.1	67.75	94.00	1577	78.5	37	66	117	72.1	1275
11 ♀	K	19.6	15.3	12.6	13.2	4.9	9.6	3.6	3.6	71.75	95.00	1634	79	37	64	100	72.5	1433
13 ♀	KoG	18.3	13.8	11.4	12.7	4.5	9.6	3.65	3.75	70.50	94.00	1604	75.4	35	60	103	75.0	1197
17 ♂	KJ	18.6	13.3	13.6*	12.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72.6	—	—	—	—	1305
18 ♂	KJ	18.9	12.45	13.2*	12.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.9	—	—	—	—	1230
19 ♂	KJ	19.3	14.0	13.4*	—	—	—	4.8	2.7	—	—	—	72.5	—	69.4	56.3	—	1490
Average Korean (Old-Korean)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.2	70.1	—	—	1425-50

K—Korean
J—Japanese
K—Ainu
G—Gilyak

*Ear-Gonion Angle

(No. 1-3 a Japanese) Korean skull from Sakuma Results, Nos. 17 and 18 are Pitcell's specimens, No. 19 is a specimen in the R.C.S. Museum.)

12: Mahigaard D-5 (1931-1932) 1932
FX13 Hoffmeister FX13
Korea

[1962]